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## The Deadly Doughnut.

We have long known that a little  
doughnut is a dangerous thing, especially  
if it be of the "sinker" persuasion and  
bent on trouble along the line of one's  
alimentary canal. This is so well estab-  
lished, as a matter of fact, that we take  
it no one who has ever partaken of this  
variety of food will care to dispute it in  
the slightest.

With all its faults, however, we have  
never noticed anything in connection  
with the doughnut's pernicious activities  
that led us to believe it a hostile agent  
while operating outside one's anatomy  
until the sad case of a Youngstown  
(Ohio) woman recently fell beneath our  
eye. This victim of one of the dough-  
nut's deadly habits now lies in a hospi-  
tal, mangled and bruised, as the result  
of a "sinker" exploding a few days ago,  
which unhappy and disastrous event took  
place just as the unfortunate woman was  
preparing to carry a plate of them in  
for her family supper. We do not know  
what caused the doughnut to blow up,  
but blow up it did, and nearly killed the  
good housewife in consequence.

We think we shall have to class the  
doughnut as strictly "N. G." Why one  
should ever be called into existence is  
hard for right-thinking people to under-  
stand. Not only are they dangerous to  
eat, but they even explode, on occasions  
and inflict serious and unmerited damage  
on innocent bystanders of benign and  
friendly inclination. The only thing about  
one of these melancholy concoctions that  
may be guaranteed not to cause trouble  
is the hole. Unquestionably, it is the  
most nutritious and least terrifying factor  
in a doughnut's composition. If dough-  
nuts were nothing but holes, they would  
be all right. As it is, however, they are  
misfits in the world, and ought to be  
abolished.

We incline to think the railroad res-  
taurant keepers and the quick lunch pro-  
prietors are going to be called to judg-  
ment some day on account of the dough-  
nut. No telling how many high crimes  
and misdemeanors may be traced to this  
unassailable compound with which im-  
patient and unthinking customers are  
wont to satisfy hunger! But when they  
get to exploding and mauling innocent  
bystanders, it is high time to call  
a halt, and either its nature be reformed  
or the doughnut cut out altogether.

It has been discovered that John D.  
Rockefeller is of noble blood. Highly at-  
tenuated, we suspect, however.

## A Need in the Navy.

The discovery has been made in the  
Navy Department that there are not  
enough junior line officers to be spared  
from duty on board ships of war to con-  
stitute the detail of such officers for in-  
struction in naval engineering. The naval  
personnel act of 1899 abolished the naval  
engineer corps by merging its commis-  
sioned personnel of specialists with the  
line. It was then foreseen that, sooner or  
later, there would be no engineer officers  
in the sense of a personnel specially  
trained in the duties devolving upon an  
engineer corps. It was seriously proposed  
to establish a system of instruction by  
which every year a certain number of  
junior line officers should be selected for  
training in naval engineering. The selec-  
tion was to be guided by the inclinations  
and adaptability of the officers, and they  
were to be employed during the remain-  
der of their active careers on engineer  
duty, whether on shore or on shipboard.

For several years no one paid any at-  
tention to this law. No officers were  
designated for the special course. Dur-  
ing the last few years some attempt has  
been made to carry out in good faith the  
wise provision. Again this year the plea  
has been presented that officers cannot be  
spared for the work. They are needed on  
board ship. The prospect is, therefore,  
that there will continue to be dependence  
upon line officers for what they may pick  
up in the way of naval engineering, or  
there will be more and more reliance  
placed on the warrant machinists.

The time is coming when the navy will  
need commissioned engineer officers, and  
there is a service sentiment which seems  
entitled to respect for the prophetic con-  
servatism that realizes the necessity  
sooner or later of re-establishing the

naval engineer corps or its equivalent—  
officers of the navy who are on that duty  
exclusively.

Democrats and Republicans alike, are  
pleased with the Vermont results; or, at  
least, claim to be, which will do just as  
well, perhaps, for campaign purposes.

## The Psychology of Woman.

We do not at all agree with Dr.  
Clay-Shaw—it is often hard to agree  
with a man who spells his name with a  
hyphen—although he has attained some  
eminence in Great Britain as a psychol-  
ogist, in what he has to say about the  
psychology of woman.

With a courage worthy of a better  
cause, he says, "Woman is deceitful, ob-  
stinate, impulsive, and cruel," and when  
he comes to support this charge more in  
detail, he tells us of "false hair, false  
teeth, face powder, and lotions," to-  
gether with a host of other things that  
woman has used, about which mere man  
is supposed to have no first-hand knowl-  
edge. He tries to account, in a measure,  
for the faults of the fair sex on the  
theory that man has kept woman down  
for so many centuries, made of her a  
mere housekeeper and cook, that she has  
had no opportunity to develop the larger  
capabilities, and that all the practices to  
which he objects should be blamed on  
the shoulders of man.

We quite agree with Dr. Shaw—we  
mean Clay-Shaw—in his conclusions,  
even if we do not agree with his pre-  
mises. Man is responsible for the false  
puffs, and false teeth and face powders,  
and the lotions of which the hyphenated  
doctor speaks. But only indirectly; and  
we certainly do not agree with the doctor  
that the use of these things is to be  
blamed. Whatever woman of the olden  
day may have regarded as her duty to  
mankind, it is manifest that the modern  
woman has come to regard as one of  
her chief missions of life the making of  
the world a more joyous place for man-  
kind, and adding to its beauty.

There are mighty few absolutely ugly  
women in the world, but there are some  
more beautiful than others, and it is  
plain that those with whom Nature has  
been niggardly must, if they desire to  
add to the beauty of the scene, and to  
the happiness and enjoyment of man,  
use such aids as M. Marcel, the dentist,  
and lotion makers have provided. We  
doubt very much whether any one has  
a right to go prying into a work of art  
to find out of what it is composed. It is  
a childish task, comparable to that of  
the little girl who cuts open her doll to  
find whether it is really filled with saw-  
dust. What we, mere men, ought to do,  
is to accept the goods the gods provide,  
and be grateful for the fact that women  
care enough for aesthetics to put them-  
selves to so much trouble to make the  
world a more beautiful place to live in.  
It is not for us to inquire too closely as  
to whether all those puffs that crown her  
forehead like a halo really grow there—  
that they are there should be sufficient.  
Sometimes, unfortunately, they are more  
than sufficient.

Dr. Clay-Shaw says, "The psychology  
of woman must always remain a para-  
dox to man," and continues, "It is no  
more possible for a man to predict what  
a woman shall do than it is for a third  
person to understand the conduct of a  
lion tamer, or why a rat catcher should  
flee at the presence of a mouse."

Again, we do not agree with him. We  
think it should be taken for granted  
that what woman will do is to strive  
always to be a thing of beauty and a  
joy forever, to comfort us in our sor-  
rows, and to be a sharer of our joys. If  
she is "deceitful," we are sure that most  
of the time she deceives us for our own  
good. If she is "obstinate," it is only  
that mere man may have the pleasure  
of giving in to her. If she is "impul-  
sive," it is because there is so much  
of the child left in every woman that she  
is impelled irresistibly toward the thing  
she desires; and if she is "cruel," we  
are quite certain that she is "cruel only  
to be kind."

Woman! Dr. Clay-Shaw may not un-  
derstand you—the hyphen may have been  
in the way—but, thank heaven, there are  
some of us that do, and thank whatever  
gods there be that you are here, "false  
hair, face powders, lotions," and all, to  
sweeten life, and make the world a bet-  
ter place in which to live.

Come, come, Mr. Taft! While the love  
feast is going on, ain't it a shame, a  
meanly shame, to leave Mr. Harrison out  
in the rain?

## Work vs. Crime.

Of all the known agencies designed to  
stop criminal activity none has been dis-  
covered equal to that which turns the  
criminal force into honest industrial ac-  
tivity. Sociologists declare that of all  
things engaged in criminal occupations,  
particularly robbery, at least 75 per cent  
have never been taught any useful trade  
and have turned to crime because they  
had no means or incentive toward earn-  
ing an honest living.

Year by year, society at large is coming  
to regard its duty toward the criminal  
classes as grave and responsible, and  
every effort that is made to turn them  
toward an honest life is sure of a sym-  
pathetic hearing and a generous measure  
of support from the public. One of the  
latest—and one which promises to be most  
efficient—of these is a National Society  
for the Promotion of Industrial Educa-  
tion. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, formerly  
United States Commissioner of Labor, is  
president. Its object is to provide for  
every youth in the land such a measure  
of industrial education as shall enable  
him to earn money at a useful and hon-  
orable trade. It is argued that the crim-  
inal instinct is hardly ever the dominant  
one; that if a youth were given his choice  
between earning a living at a trade or  
stealing, he would choose the honest  
path.

And yet governmental statistics show  
that juvenile crime is on the increase;  
so much on the increase that we are now  
spending more money for public prisons,  
prosecutions, and police than we are for  
public education. This is taken, and  
rightly, to mean that something serious  
must be wrong with our educational sys-  
tem, and there will be widespread sym-  
pathy with any movement seeking to cor-  
rect the evil.

Those who have made a study of the  
matter are agreed that the best way to

prevent a youth from indulging his crim-  
inal tendencies is to keep him busy—  
profitably busy; for it is as true now as  
it ever was that "Satan finds some mis-  
chief still for idle hands to do." In this  
connection the words of Mr. Thomas  
Speed Moody, pardon attorney for the  
governor of Missouri, are entitled to great  
consideration. He says:

"We are able to estimate the direct cost of crime;  
but who can estimate the terrible cost of that wide-  
spread industrial inefficiency which could be so easily  
prevented by judicious training in manual, agricul-  
tural, and trade processes? I would not decry the  
Satanic influence, I believe in the humanities, I revere  
the classics, and would by no means exclude them  
from the curricula of our schools and colleges. But  
may we not blend the practical with the ideal?  
"An hour's handwork a day in every schoolroom in  
the land, running through all the grades from the  
kindergarten to and including the high school, would  
give to every man, woman, and child of the rising  
generation at least the rudiments of an honest, use-  
ful, and profitable occupation; would give to all who  
want it a trade, and would make of the next  
generation of America's the most productive and the  
most industrially efficient race the world has ever  
seen. Is it worth the experiment? I think it is.  
No rich man's son would be poorer, while every poor  
man's son would be immeasurably richer, with the  
knowledge that this hour would give. The cost of  
school equipment would, of course, be great; but it  
would be small in comparison with the benefits to  
be derived. And I believe that every criminologist  
will agree with me when I say that for every dollar  
so expended, two dollars will be saved in the lessened  
cost of crime."

The object of the new movement is to  
spread a measure of industrial educa-  
tion throughout the land so that no Amer-  
ican youth may grow up without know-  
ing that in the skill of his hands and  
brain lies his own salvation. It is the un-  
trained man that is oftenest out of  
and made fit subject for "treasons,  
stratagems, and spoils." The man who  
has learned that by virtue of the power  
that is in himself, by his own skill, his  
own effort, he can keep the wolf from the  
door and start right along the road that  
leads to independence, is in a fair way  
to appreciate truly the value of honesty  
and to see ahead of him the goal of high  
American citizenship.

The Los Angeles Times reminds the  
country that that city is the real "City  
of Angels." That fact, however, will in  
nowise deter Hotair Houston from the  
habit of claiming otherwise.

Leo Dietrichstein is said to want to fight  
a duel. Nevertheless, this may be merely  
another one of Leo's little "bluffs."

Senator Scott has about recovered from  
the effects of his recent set-down in  
West Virginia. The Senator doesn't seem  
able to stand hard knocks like he used to.

Of course, it remained for Philadelphia  
to present a thief with sufficient nerve to  
steal a life-size bust of the Republican  
nominee.

Since it has been definitely ascertained  
that Japan has been invaded by the Stand-  
ard Oil Company, even Capt. Hobson has  
ceased to worry them with prophecies of  
war.

"Is a tree a living, animate thing—that  
is, can it think?" inquires one of these  
scientific fellows. Don't know for sure;  
but there are the weeping willows, you  
know. If they can't think, why do they  
weep?

"Never bet on anything but a sure  
thing," says the Memphis Commercial-  
Appeal. Well, no one ever does. What's  
worrying you, anyhow?

Mr. Chaffin need hardly concern himself  
about Washington's imaginary bad popu-  
lation. It isn't at all likely that he will  
ever be called on to live here; that is,  
called so strenuously that he cannot re-  
sist.

Lillian Russell insists that she is now  
"in love for the first time." The first time  
during her second childhood, she means,  
of course.

Since asking "Who is Kern?" Mr. Wil-  
liam Ellis Corey has been as silent as a  
graveyard. The replies he got will keep  
him from bawling in again, we fancy.

"Money makes the mare go," is an old  
saying. Nobody ever imagined, however,  
that as little as one dollar could keep the  
mayor of Timpan, Tex., going an entire  
year until his honor retired and it showed  
them.

"Tennessee, of course, has its tight-  
wad," says the Nashville Tennessean.  
Mr. Carmack has been on that editorial  
job only a day or so, and is after the  
delinquent subscribers already.

Georgia is having a hard time separ-  
ating itself from that "convict lease sys-  
tem," but it will squeeze through, it is  
believed.

## Republican password—Pax volubus!

It won't be Emperor William's fault,  
it seeps, if the European concert doesn't  
soon remind one of "sweet bells jangled  
out of tune."

The average man is able to make a  
fairly good record on an anti-lip crusade  
until he runs out of new restaurants to  
visit. Then it is all off!

"Achilles suks no more," says the Phil-  
adelphia Inquirer, having reference to  
Senator Foraker. Has some one put the  
enemy word to the weak spot on Achilles'  
political heel?

"The Sick Man of Europe" appears to  
have reached the definite conclusion that  
a large dose of anti-austerity will be a  
good thing for his run-down system.

"Bryan can sit on his lawn with his  
legs crossed tailor fashion. That is more  
than Taft can do," says the Augusta  
Chronicle. Indeed, we suspect sincerely,  
it is more than Mr. Taft wants to do.

"There's nothing in this sheath good  
business," says a contemporary. Cer-  
tainly it must be regarded entirely harm-  
less as long as that remains a fact.

"The Chippewa word for cranberry pie  
is 'maginnimittatitchitchippanbakwash-  
lean,'" according to the Cleveland Leader.  
Cranberry pie must be one of the things  
the Chippewa hotel keepers put on the  
bill of fare hoping nobody will order it.

Judge Alton B. Parker is meeting with  
cordial receptions everywhere he goes,  
and appears to have aroused considerable  
Democratic enthusiasm in the West. The  
Judge may be one of those men who are  
able to arouse more enthusiasm for the  
other fellow than for themselves.

## Campaign Apathy.

From the New York World.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

**SELDOM SOOTHES.**  
While mother sings a lullaby,  
The baby strikes a minor key  
And squalls.

And soon his effort louder booms  
Until it fairly fills the rooms  
And hails.

The baby howls while mother sings,  
From which a deliver into things  
May call.

This sort of thought—a lullaby  
Will do most anything, you see,  
But lull.

**Overtrained.**  
"The wedding was a fiasco,"  
"Yet I'm rehearsed enough,"  
"Too much. Everybody went stale."

**Lost in Antiquity.**  
"You never give credit for the jokes  
you print."

"Well," responded the editor of the  
Plunkville Palladium, "I don't know  
whom to give credit to. Nosh failed to  
carry those records into the ark."

**Familiar Tales.**  
"Are you fond of half-raising stories?"  
"Not particularly, but I listen to a good  
many from my barber."

**What He Said.**  
An ambitious horse,  
A shaded course,  
A girl and chap,  
A chance to spoon,  
But he, the loon,  
Just said: "Giddap."

**It Is.**  
"My boy, be polite and honest."  
"But, dad."

"Say so."  
"Whenever it's pretty hard to be both  
at the same time."

**Practical.**  
"Genius is an infinite capacity for tak-  
ing pains."

"I'd rather have," declared the other  
half of the sketch, "an infinite capacity  
for taking profits."

**Truly Impartial.**  
"Has a summer jilt any commendable  
traits whatever?"

"Well, she believes in perfect equality.  
One man's as good as another with her."

## MR. BRYAN AS HE IS.

**Col. Watterson Tells How an Ad-  
verse Opinion Was Changed.**

Reverend Mr. Watterson, in the New York Telegram.

Mr. Bryan, upon acquaintance, proved  
different from my preconception of him.  
I met, not a visionary orator, but a man  
of sense, in deadly earnest, direct and  
candid. Coming to know him better, re-  
cognizing him in his home, I found a man  
and sincere, devoted and devout, having  
a childlike faith in the people, in God  
and truth. I changed my opinion alto-  
gether. I felt that I had done him injus-  
tice. I would as soon trust him in the  
White House as George Gray or Richard  
Olney; and I believe that when he gets  
back there the militant Democracy of the  
school of Jefferson, and Jackson, and  
Tilden will renew its youth and vigor,  
leading the way to such reforms in the  
National House and Senate as will re-  
store them their legislative functions and  
give the people assurance of real and  
lasting good.

That meeting either "Four years more  
of Theodore" or a new lease for Aldrich,  
Cannon, and company. Bryan means, if  
nothing else, the new broom that sweep-  
eth clean, upon floors that are admittedly  
filthy. There must be an occasional change  
of parties if we are to have decent ad-  
ministration. One-party government is  
only a degree less objectionable than the  
one-man power.

Mr. Bryan has suffered from overpraise  
as much as from overbribe. Yet never  
an abusive word that is said of Mr.  
Bryan but was said of Mr. Jefferson.

One need not hush to the Republic  
can newspapers of 1876 to learn what a  
peril to patriotism and property Mr. Til-  
den was. No honest interest has any  
more fear from the Democratic party to-  
day, led by Mr. Bryan, than it had in  
fear when the party was led by Mr. Til-  
den and by Mr. Cleveland, each of whom  
encountered the same line of argument  
which is now used by Republicans to de-  
fend the accretions of nearly fifty years.

## Respects to the Speaker.

From Collier's Weekly.

The greatest force for Bourbonism, the  
bulwark of private snags, the strongest  
obstacle to needed reform in all this  
broad land is not Senator Aldrich, it is  
not E. H. Harriman or John D. Rocke-  
feller; it is Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois.  
Wielding a power second only to the  
President's, he uses that power always to  
defend whatever is entrenched. He hates  
all that is progressive, from pure food  
to safer forests, from railway regulation  
to improvement of the tariff. He is the  
kind of force which, by opposing change  
when change is right, encourages social  
stagnation and revolution. He poses as a  
farmer, but is to the very tip of every  
finger exclusively a politician. Therefore  
his hold upon his district is strong. He  
knows no other security but to flatter  
himself with astuteness. He appeals  
to local self-interest. No part of  
the United States has before it the oppor-  
tunity to witness such glory as voters  
of the Danville district could obtain by  
ridging the nation of Joseph Cannon.

## Reform in Legal Process.

From the Kansas City Times.

Mr. Taft has truly said in a very recent  
speech that fundamentally the most im-  
portant duty before the American people  
is to expedite the processes of the law  
courts, so that the powerful corporation  
or other rich litigant cannot oppress and  
wear out the resources of the poorer con-  
testant. The present exasperating con-  
dition of delay causes the lawyers to be,  
or permits them to be, a parasitic class  
upon a wealth-producing people. For this  
condition the lawyers themselves are  
responsible. They can make  
themselves responsible by a more prompt  
and applied confession of faith if they will  
aid Mr. Taft in striking at the basic evil  
of the lawyer's relation to society.

## Filling the Democratic Barrel.

From the Boston Herald.

On the Dakota fair grounds, where Mr.  
Bryan held forth, there was a big red bar-  
rel with a funnel on top. Three barkers,  
one of them thumping the barrel with a  
big stick, called on the crowd for contribu-  
tions to the Democratic campaign fund.  
The crowd gave him a constant stream of  
silver dollars, halves, and quarters as the  
crowd walked past, till the barrel con-  
tained more than a half-bushel of coin.  
At this rate, the Democratic barrel ought  
to be full and running over shortly. It  
yields rather better returns than the  
newspaper collections up to date.

## Where Hisgen Wins.

From the Omaha Bee.

Anyway, Candidate Hisgen has the con-  
solation of knowing that the owners of  
the other band wagons have to use his  
axle grease.

## THE MOOR GRAVE.

I lie out here under a heather sod.

A moor-stone at my head; the moor-wind plays  
above.

I lie out here in graveyards of God

They would not bury desperate me who died for  
love.

I lie out here under the sun and moon;

Across me bearded peat rises; the crows cry  
above.

To glory shall be mine;—but deathless peace have I.

—John Galsworthy, in the London Nation.

## Governments Defined.

From the Dallas News.

There are three sorts of free government  
—representative government, the govern-  
ment of the people, and the government of  
the people, and that free and  
does as it pleases.

## POLITICAL COMMENT.

The Hartford Courant, though a good  
Republican paper, is not disposed to take  
much stock in the idea that the Vermont  
election is conclusive as to the result in  
November. The Courant says:

"It is as easy as it is unwise to exag-  
gerate the 'usefulness' of Vermont as a  
political weather-vane. Consult a map of  
the United States, and note the space  
Vermont occupies on it. Note, for that  
matter, the space this whole eastern rim  
of the continent occupies. The United  
States are in the Mississippi Valley," said  
a Senator who did not live to see the  
civil war. The center of population is  
now in Illinois. The center of political  
power is at least as far west as that;  
perhaps farther west. The Vermont  
'vane' may show—does show—how the  
wind is blowing in New England. What  
it tells us as to the result of the pres-  
ent election is blowing in the Middle  
West, up around the Great Lakes, to the  
prairie States beyond the Mississippi, in the  
far mountain States, in the States of the  
Pacific Slope? Its usefulness as a  
pointer for weather observers concerned  
to learn what is doing and brewing po-  
litically in those remote and vast regions  
is exactly nil."

The Boston Transcript doubts if Sen-  
ator E. Payne's tariff ideas will suit the  
masses of Republican revisers. According  
to the Transcript—

"It is doubtful if Mr. Payne's utter-  
ances correctly represent the views of  
the most sagacious of Republican leaders  
or that they will be reflected in forth-  
coming legislation without material mod-  
ification. The popular demand for a re-  
vision of the tariff because many of the  
duties are too high and the cost of liv-  
ing and of the raw materials of manu-  
facture is too great—this demand is too  
strong for Congress to ignore. The real  
issue between the high protectionists of  
the Payne class and Republican tariff  
revisers who believe that considerations  
of justice, as well as of economy, are  
involved in tariff revision is whether  
the tariff is against the people or for  
the people. The difference in wages or in  
the cost of manufacture. No more 'tak-  
ing' stump speech can be made than  
that which declares that the wages of  
American workmen shall not be reduced  
to the European level, but it is by no  
means safe to assume dangerous com-  
petition from low-paid foreign labor sim-  
ply because it is low paid. If that were  
the case, free trade would be a disaster  
could well be regarded as wholly perilous.  
In every instance the question is one of  
fact, and it is the hope of the American  
people that the clerks whose Chairman  
Payne has set so high a standard in An-  
derson, N. Y., and Washington will enable  
him to lay before Congress an intelligent  
collation of the relative cost at which  
identical manufacturer articles are pro-  
duced in the United States and in foreign  
countries. This is the real basis upon which  
the great mass of American protection-  
ists expect the tariff to be revised."

The New York Evening Post approves  
Mr. Bryan's plan for greater economy in  
public expenditures, but reminds him that  
the Democrats in Congress are not con-  
spicuous as economists. It remarks:

"Mr. Bryan is by no means convincing  
when he urges that the Democratic party  
is the only one to curb this extravagance.  
In the last Congress the Democrats had no  
representatives that spoke up against the  
extravagance as earnestly as Messrs. Hale  
and Tawney. In its Denver platform the  
party abandons its opposition to a large  
part of the tariff, and takes refuge in the  
claim that it favors an 'adequate' tariff,  
leaving the country quite in the dark whether  
the adequate size is to be determined by  
Rear Admiral Evans, with his forty-eight  
bullet ships, or Hobson, with 18, more  
or less."

The Baltimore News, in an editorial  
showing why William H. Jackson, the  
Republican candidate for Congress in the  
First district, should be defeated, dis-  
plays evidence of the lack of unity of the  
Republican party in Maryland. It says:

"The News earnestly desires the elec-  
tion of Mr. Taft to the Presidency this  
fall. It would like to see a Congress  
elected which would sympathize with him  
in the programme of legislation which he  
so ably outlined in his speech at accept-  
ance. But in connection with the Con-  
gressional elections it not infrequently  
happens that the local issues overshadow  
the national, so far as a particular